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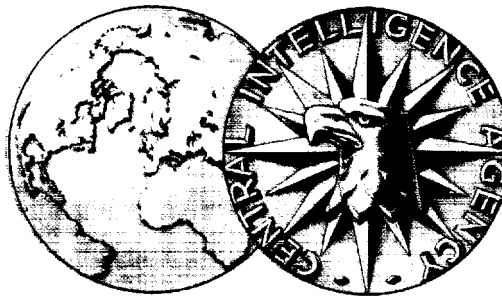
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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DISSEMINATION NOTICE

This periodic bulletin contains current information on the status and location of international and internal administrative boundaries, the status of territorial claims, new foreign map publications, and other items of primary interest to research personnel in the Government mapping agencies engaged in the compilation of maps pertaining to foreign areas. Although reflecting the policy of the Department of State, statements included in the bulletin should not be interpreted as official U.S. Government policy.

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MAP

Italy: Regions and Provinces, 1948

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I. NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS OF ITALY

The Constitution of the Italian Republic, which came into effect on December 27, 1947, provides for greater decentralization of government than previously existed under the Fascist or pre-Fascist regimes. According to the Constitution, Italy shall be divided into regioni (regions), province (provinces) and comuni (communes). The regions are described as "autonomous bodies" and are vested with authority over a wide range of local governmental functions. Legislative and executive organs are provided for the regions. The central government has general supervision over the regions and may overrule the acts of regional governments under certain conditions. The regions of Sicilia, Sardegna, Trentino-Alto Adige, Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Valle d'Aosta are to enjoy "particular forms and conditions of autonomy, in accordance with special statutes". The provinces and communes are also said to be "autonomous bodies", exercising powers determined by the national government and delegated to them by the regional governments.

The Constitution names nineteen regions and provides that existing regions may be combined or new ones created having a minimum of one million inhabitants. Provinces and communes are not designated by name in the Constitution, but it is provided that changes in province boundaries or the creation of new provinces shall be accomplished by law of the republic, and that changes in the communes may be effected by the regional governments. Provinces may be subdivided into circondari (districts) for strictly administrative purposes, according to the Constitution, but no such division appears to exist at the present time.

NOTE: This Bulletin has not been coordinated with the intelligence organizations of the Departments of State, Army, Navy, and Air Force.

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The following nineteen regions are constituted:

Piemonte
Valle d'Aosta
Lombardia
Trentino-Alto Adige
Veneto
Friuli-Venezia Giulia
Liguria
Emilia-Romagna
Toscana
Umbria
Marche
Lazio
Abruzzi e Molise
Campania
Puglia
Basilicata
Calabria
Sicilia
Sardegna

Many of the regions are identical in area and name with the former compartimenti (compartments). The old compartments, however, had little functional significance. The principal geographical differences between the regions and the former compartments are as follows:

(1) Most of the compartment, Venezia Giulia e Zara, was ceded to Yugoslavia and the Free Territory of Trieste under the terms of the Italian Peace Treaty. The remaining portion has been combined with part of Veneto (Venezia Euganea) compartment to form the new region, Friuli-Venezia Giulia.

(2) The former compartment name, Venezia Tridentina, has been discarded in favor of a name that is still older - Trentino-Alto Adige, which is applied to the new region.

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References

The new Italian regions are listed in Article 131 of the Constitution. For an English translation of the Constitution, which gives the conventional English forms of the region names, see United States Department of State, Documents and State Papers, Vol. I (April 1948), pp. 46-63. The Italian forms of the names, as used in this bulletin, are found in Rivista amministrativa della Repubblica Italiana, Vol. 99 (January 1948), p. 14; and in Rivista Geografica Italiana, year 55 (March 1948), p. 34.

No maps showing all of the new regions have yet been received in the CIA Map Branch. The following two small maps were used in compiling the accompanying outline map:

Circoscrizioni dei Collegi per le Elezioni della Camera dei Deputati (secondo il T.U. 5 febbraio 1948, n. 26)
scale, 1:3,600,000. Map Branch, CIA call no. 37629.

Circoscrizioni dei Collegi per le elezioni del Senato della Repubblica (secondo la legge 6 febbraio 1948, n.29) scale, 1:3,900,000. Map Branch, CIA call no. 37630.

Both of these maps show province boundaries, and the second one has a list of electoral districts grouped by region.

In addition to these two electoral district maps, the following sources were used for information about changes in provinces since the end of World War II:

Nuovo Dizionario dei Comuni e Frazioni di Comune della Repubblica Italiana. 18a edizione (Rome, Societa Editrice Dizionario voghera dei Comuni, 1947).

Atlante Geopolitico Universale (Novara, Istituto Geografico de Agostini, 1947), plates 26-41.

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A number of medium and large scale maps presumably published in 1946 or 1947 before the adoption of the Constitution, purport to show regions, but in most cases the regions delimited do not conform to those listed in the Constitution. Two which appear to retain validity are:

Carte della Regioni d'Italia: Friuli e Venezia Giulia
scale, 1:250,000. Touring Club Italiano (Milano, 1946).

Vallee d'Asote-Valle d'Aosta, scale 1:100,000. Istituto Geografico de Agostine (Novara (1947/.)

A general map showing provinces, but not defining the regions clearly, is Italia, scale 1:1,250,000, Touring Club Italiano (Milano, 1948). Although published in March 1948, the series of province maps showing communes, Le Province d'Italia, raccolta delle 90 Province con confini Comunali, scale, 1:250,000, "Italgeo," Editrice Geografica (Milano), is not up to date as regards province boundaries in critical areas or regional groupings of provinces.

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II. NEW ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS AND PLACE NAMES IN THE DODECANESE

With the inclusion of the Dodecanese into the Kingdom of Greece new administrative divisions were set up in the islands and some new, and presumably official, names were given to some of the islands. Evidence of this is to be found on the two new sheets, B. Dhodhekánisos, (Northern Dodecanese) and N. Dhodhekánisos, (Southern Dodecanese) of the Greek map set Oikistikós Khártis, [Settlement Map], 1:200,000, Ministry of Reconstruction, Athens, 1947.

The sheets show the international, nomós (province), eparkhía (county or subprefecture) and koinótis (commune) boundaries plus a new one called dhioikitiká ória nison (administrative boundaries of the islands). The latter bound what will be called here "districts", an administrative division not found in other parts of Greece. A district is intermediate in size between an eparkhía and a koinótis. A district boundary is always a water boundary separating one island or group of islands from the next.

The Dodecanese have been constituted as a nomós which includes four eparkhíai and fourteen districts. The districts of Ródhos, Kárrpathos, Tílos, Nísiros and Kós are further divided into koinótites while the other districts are not. Whether the islands will also have the status of a dhiamérisma (a major administrative Division of Greece) or be attached to the island group of the Kikládhes to the west or the Nísoi Aiyáfiou to the north is not indicated. The breakdown of administrative divisions is as follows:

Nomós--Dhodhekánisos

1. Eparkhía--Kálimnos

Districts--Pátmos

Lipsof

Léros

Kálimnos

Astipálaia

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Nísiros3. Eparkhia--RódhosDistricts--Sfmi
Tilos
Khálki
Ródhos
Kastellórizo4. Eparkhia--KárpáthosDistricts--Kárpáthos
Kásos

Although the sources for place names cited on the map are a Greek professor and the Toponymic Committee of the Military Government of the Dodecanese, there is no certainty that all names on the map will be declared official. It is probable that the names of the islands are the official ones but there is some doubt that all the village names as given on the map will be accepted as official. The following list gives the Italian name, the presumably official name and other Greek names, if any, of the larger islands.

Italian Name	Official Greek Name ¹	Other Greek Form
Alinnia	Alimniá	Alfnnia
Archí	Arkof	Arki, Arkhi
Calchí	Khálki	
Calino	Kálimnos	
Calolino	Kalolímnos	Gaidharonisos
Candeliusa	Andileoúsa	Pandeleousa Kandeliousa

1. Transcribed according to the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, Royal Geographical Society, London.

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Italian Name	Official Greek Name	Other Greek Form
Cappari	Psérimos	Pserimo
Caso	Kásos	Kassos
Castelrosso	Kastellórizon	Kastellórizo
Coo	Kós	
Gaidaro	Agathónisi	Gaidharónisi, Angathonisi
Lero	Léros	
Levita	Levítha	Levinthos
Lisso	Lipsol	Lipsos
Nisiro	Nfsiros	
Fatmo	Pátmos	
Piscopi	Tilos	Episkopi
Rodi	Ródhos	
Saria	Sária	Saros
Scarpanto	Kárpathos	
Simi	Sími	
Sirina	Sírna	Sirnai
Stampalia	Astipálaia	
Zafrano	Megálos Záforas	Safraina

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III. BRIEF NOTICES

A. Finnish-Soviet Boundary

According to the terms of the Finnish-Soviet agreement of February 3, 1947 regarding disposition of German assets in Finland, the Janiskoski-Niskakoski area in northern Finland was ceded to the Soviet Union and the Finns were to reconstruct a hydroelectric power plant at Janiskiski to serve the Pechenga (Petsamo) nickel mines in territory already belonging to the Soviet Union. The new boundary line was demarcated on the ground by Finnish and Soviet representatives in the late summer of 1947 and a boundary protocol was signed December 7, 1947. The area ceded is triangular and about 26 kilometers long, the northern apex being at the meeting point of the Finnish, Norwegian and Soviet boundaries. It lies on both sides of the Paatsjoki (Paats River). The area is shown on a map recently received by the CIA Map Branch, Kartta Jäniskosken Vesivoimalaitoksen ja Niskakosen Säännöstelypadon Alueesta, scale, 1:100,000. CIA Map Branch call no. 38196.

B. Status of Israel

Although the United States government has recognized the provisional government of Israel, it is still too early to attempt to show definitive boundaries of the state on official maps intended for general use. The partition plan for Palestine adopted by the UN General Assembly in November, 1947, was put forward only as a recommendation to the parties concerned. Even if the Arab countries should recognize the existence of the state of Israel, the proposed boundaries might be subject to further negotiation.

C. Changes in Administrative Subdivisions of the Philippines

In March and April, 1948, the President of the Philippines issued executive orders making several changes in the smaller civil divisions of six provinces. Five municipal

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districts were abolished and their territories added to other municipal districts; three independent municipalities were created, and one sitio was raised to the status of an independent barrio. In addition, the municipal district of Turtle Islands was created in the province of Sulu for territory over which the Philippine government assumed jurisdiction in October 1947. These islands, lying near British North Borneo, had been under British administration for over forty years, although within the conventional limits of the Philippines as provided by the convention of 1932 between the United States and the United Kingdom. Previously, the Philippine Congress had created four new chartered cities, raising the number of such cities to sixteen. For information regarding these changes, see the following State Department dispatches, all from the [REDACTED]

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D. Ethiopia-Kenya Boundary

By an exchange of notes dated September 29, 1947, the governments of Ethiopia and the United Kingdom agreed to minor rectifications in the boundary between Ethiopia and Kenya. The British document containing the texts of the notes and a description of the boundary is accompanied by a detailed map showing the old and new boundaries. Provision is made for an air survey and demarcation of the line. See Treaty Series No. 18 (1948) Exchange of Notes constituting an Agreement between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of Ethiopia amending the description of the Kenya Ethiopia Boundary. Addis Ababa, 29th September, 1947. Cmd. 7374, London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, available in CIA Map Branch, Reference Library.

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